FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1833. [NO. 830.

...UBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...ard J. Hale,
...num, if paid in advance;
...ng the year of subscrip-
...at the end of the year.

...NTS inserted for sixty cents
...first, & thirty cents for each
...on. Advertisers are request-
...ber of insertions desired, or
...ued till forbid, and charged

...tor must be post paid.

...ring Goods.

...per Steam Boats Henrietta
...r, and are now opening, a
...ortment of
...*Hardware & Cut-*
...*Wool Cards, Leghorn*
...*Bonnets, Writing & Let-*
...*Books & School Books,*
...*Palm-leaf Hats, Drugs,*
...*cines.*—*Also,*
...FEE,
...do.
...Spice,
...'s Wire,
...der & Young Hyson Tea,
...laas,
...and Madeira Wine,
...Raisins,
...sorted,
...g Hoes,
...n Yarn, No. 7 to 11,
...igo.
...wholesale or retail, at a small
NOTT & STARR.

...ew ...ring Goods.

...re this day receiving in part,
...plies of
...ancy Dry GOODS,
...e CLOTHING,
...E & CUTLERY,
...*d SHOES,*
...MMINGS, SADDLERY
...&c., the whole of which are
...ys, and which will comprise a
...ment than ever before offered
...arket.
...aking the Stock worthy the at-
...enerally, the assortment has
...ing, much more general, and
...with care and on the best
...emselves they will be enabled
...making it worthy the interest
...he public generally, to which
...tion.
HALL & JOHNSON.

...n Store,

...me retailing MOLASSES,
...s. prime green COFFEE,
...gs Nails,
...oop and sheet Iron,
...rass and steel Wire,
...uffs and Paints,
...ery general assortment of eve-
...cery Line.
HALL & JOHNSON.
29tf.

April 21, ...

NE... GOODS.

...teful for the encouragement
...his business, begs leave to
...nd friends, that he has just
...of
...Summer Goods,
...NG IN PART OF
...e CLOTHS,
...d striped Satinetts,
...ttsborough Cord,
...Buckram,
...tton Cord,
...Russia Sheeting,
...s, Buckram,
...patterns,
...nch Drilling,
...nary Prints,
...Prints, dark fancy do.
...ss Muslins,
...& bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
...rellas,
...heeting,
...do
...ntaloons, and Round-abouts,
...ed Ticking,
...n Cambric,
...ss Ware & China,
...d Dye Stuffs,
...SISTING OF
...right Varnish,
...ditto,
...d Spanish White,
...h Brown and Madder,
...nd Verdigris,
...bl'k leather Varnish, &c.
...RE, consisting of
..., pocket and pen Knives,
...Halters,
..., 50 and 52 inches,
...s and Drawing Knives,
...nd short handle Pans.
...ES, consisting of
...Teas,
...Spirits Turpentine,
...Pepper and Ginger,
...earl Ash,
...nd London Mustard,
...Lard,
...Lead,
...ndy and Whiskey.
...sold low for Cash or Country

..., a general assortment of LEA-
...of Soal, Upper, and Harness
...Kip Skins, which will be sold or
...Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C. LATTA.
...6th door East of Market Square.
29tf.

...EAP PAPER,
...e Fayetteville Book Store.

☞ **The Seventeenth Annual Convention** of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the last Wednesday of May next, it being the 29th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1833.

The Raleigh Register, Hillsborough Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Wilmington Advertiser, Carolina Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Warrenton Reporter and Oxford Examiner, will please give the above notice a few insertions.

LUMBER.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.

M. McGARY.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Lost or Mislaid,

A Negotiable Note at ninety days, on the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington, made payable to me, and signed by Robert J. Dorsey, dated the 8th February, 1833, for $273 77 cents. All persons are forewarned purchasing or trading for said note.

STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, April 22, 1833. 29 3tp.

☞NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase *thirty or forty NEGROES*, for which he will pay liberal prices. Persons wishing to sell will please call at D. Jordan's Sen., or at Mr. Wm. Waddill's, of this place.

ABNER SHEPPARD.

April 22, 1833. 29tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations —His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mix' Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Canlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Pecuse-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, d ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ✕ barred,
4 4 & 6 4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indelible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF FINE
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

is receiving a large and handsome STOCK OF GOODS in his line, which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms. His assortment consists of the following, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold, (jeweled and plain) patent lever and Lepine Watches,
Silver Patent Lever, plain English and common Watches of various qualities and patterns,
Gold and common Chains, Seals and Keys,
Fine gold, diamond, pearl, jet-set and plain Breast Pins,
Do. do. do, Finger rings, filligree and plain Ear-Rings, gold, coral, gilt and common Necklaces, Lockets, &c., Gold and silver Spectacles, Ever-pointed Pencils and Thimbles, Silver table, dessert and tea Spoons, Cups, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, butter and fruit Knives, salt and mustard Spoons, silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, brass, bronzed, mantle and suspending Lamps; Britannia tea and coffee Pots, &c. fine Knives and Forks in sets of 51 pieces, steel Snuffers, plated Cups, cut glass Salt Cellers, Tea Bells, brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, &c., Rodgers's superfine silver-steel Razors, pen and pocket Knives and Scissors, Razor Straps and Hones, Pocket Books and Purses; silver, fine steel and gilt watch Guards, Chains, Seals & Keys, silver and steel Tweezers, fine steel wire Spectacles, Lancets, Hemmings' superior Needles, from No. 1 to 16, gilt, cut and common seed Beads, Ivory pocket Rules and Combs, cigar Cases, Lucifer and common pocket Match Lights, walking Canes, pocket Pistols and Dirks, Powder Flasks, percussion Caps, gilt and plated mounted Swords and Belts, Epauletts and Wings, white and coloured Plumes, gilt and plated Stars, Lace, Cord, belt Plates, Eagles and Buttons, Drums and Fifes, shell and tin cased Music Boxes, Flutes, Violins and violin Strings, Surveyors and pocket Compasses, mathematical Instruments, in cases and separate, Thermometers, Tape Measures, Reeve's genuine and common Paints, Hair Pencils, indelible Ink, genuine and common Cologne Water, Otto of Roses, Bears, Macassar and Antique Oils, Lavender Water, Toilet and shaving Soaps, Salts of Lemon, hair and tooth Brushes, tooth Powder, snuff Boxes, Backgammon Boards, &c &c. Together with a new supply of the best materials for Clock and Watch repairing, which branch of his business will receive the strictest attention, and hopes still to merit a share of patronage.

Fayetteville, April 10. 28-4t.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do good Porto Rico Sugar,

—On Hand—

350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1 Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 16, 1833. 28 tf

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure,*
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in canmisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

March 5. 22tf.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received per Steam Boat and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

March 26. 25tf

Just Received,

VOL. 4, of Mrs. Edgworth's Work; Legh Richmond's Domestic Portraiture; The Cold Water Man; Irving's Columbus; Cooper's Novels, complete in 22 vols.; Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

The Circulating Library,

Is now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.

E. J. HALE.

April 15.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

March 27, 1833.

The Last Call.

THE Subscriber having taken an office on Maiden Lane, near Goodwin's Bridge, requests, *for the last time,* all who are indebted to him, particularly those residing in the country, to call and settle their Accounts, Notes, &c., without delay, as no further indulgence can or will be granted — He, or his authorized Agent, may be found at his Office at all times.

DUNCAN SMITH.

April 15, 1833. 28-3w.

Newspaper Establishment FOR SALE.

THE Proprietors of the "WILMINGTON ADVERTISER" offer this establishment for sale. The office is amply furnished with materials for printing a weekly newspaper—and executing common and ornamental job work. About one half of the type, is entirely new, and the residue uninjured. There are in the office two presses, one of which, is of the most approved construction.

There is a very fair number of *good* subscribers, and the list is increasing; and the advertising patronage is considerable.

The sole inducement, for offering this establishment for sale, is the death Mr. Ellenwood, the late Editor. The terms of sale will be made *very favorable.* It is wished, that applications for purchase, should be made within the present month; To

JOHN HILL, or
THOS H. WRIGHT.

Wilmington, N. C. April 10.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

Circulating Library.

THE Subscriber is arrangining a few hundred volumes for the purpose of opening a Circulating Library, at his Book Store. Among the works are, a complete set of Harper's Family Library, in 53 vols. Harper's Classical Library in 6 vols. Library of Select Novels in 30 vols. Pelham Novels in 10 vols., &c.

New Works will be added every 3 or 4 weeks. Terms made known in a few days at the Store.

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for men's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also,* a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

January 28. 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker
AMOS KIMBALL.

January 28. 17tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.

WM. D. CLARK.

Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Who wants to be sweetened.—A new edition of wooden nutmegs in the shape of *molasses honey,* has of late formed quite a "notion" for "the trade." It is principally sold by pedlars, and is made by adding ten gallons of sugar house molasses, three of water, and two of good honey, and boil them together. This honey sells for 8 and 12 cts. per lb. The Molasses costs 3 cents per lb. and the *water*—is "dog cheap." The honey generally takes the name of "Southern Honey" and probably is rightly named, so far as the molasses part is concerned. Our object in writing this paragraph is to inform those who would prefer buying their molasses separate, and mixing to suit themselves, that they must be careful how they trade with honey pedlars.—*Lowell Journal.*

Colt.—To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.

N. E. Farmer.

The Great Debate.

IN SENATE, Feb. 16, 1833.

Mr. WEBSTER said that, having already occupied so much of the time of the Senate on the general subject, he should not do more than to make a very few observations, in reply to what the hon. member from Carolina had now advanced. The gentleman, said Mr. W. does me injustice, in suggesting the possibility that any remarks of mine could have been made for the purpose of obtaining favor, in any quarter, by an appearance of hostility to him.—[Mr. Calhoun rose, and said he had only suggested it, as a matter of possibility.]—I hope it is not even possible, continued Mr. W., that my support or opposition of important measures, should be influenced by considerations of that kind. Between the hon. member and myself, personal relations have always been friendly. We came into Congress, now near twenty years ago, both ardent young men; and however widely we may have differed at any time, on political subjects, our private intercourse has been one of amity and kindness.—[Mr. Calhoun rose, and said these remarks were just such as he himself had intended to make.]

The honorable member considers my remarks on his use of the phrase "constitutional compact," as not well founded, and says he has my own authority against myself. He quotes from my speech in 1830. But I did not, on that or any occasion, call the Constitution a constitutional compact. In the passage to which he refers, I was speaking of one part of the agreement, on which the Constitution was founded, viz: the agreement that the slave-holding States should possess more than an equal proportion of representatives. That, I observed, was matter of compact, sanctioned by the Constitution; it was an agreement, which being adopted in the Constitution may be well enough called a constitutional compact; but that is not equivalent to saying that the Constitution of the United States is nothing but a constitutional compact between sovereign States. The gentleman must certainly remember that my main object, on that occasion, was to establish the proposition, stated in the same speech, that the Constitution was *not a compact between States,* but a Constitution, established by the people, with a Government founded on popular election, and directly responsible to the people themselves.

The honorable gentleman attempts also to find an authority for his use of the word *accede.* He says the same word was used by General Washington, in speaking of the adoption of the Constitution by North Carolina. It was so, and it is used by the Biographer of Washington, also, in reference to the same occurrence; and although both, probably, adopted the phrase from the popular language of the day, yet the language in that case was not, perhaps, improper. By the adoption of the Constitution by nine States, the old confederacy was effectually dissolved. North Carolina not having adopted it until after the Government went into operation, was out of the Union. She had, at that moment, no distinct connection with other States. The old Union was broken up, and she had not come into the new. There was propriety therefore, perhaps, in calling her adoption of the constitution an accession. Yet, when she afterwards adopted the constitution, she used the same terms of ratification as the other States. *Accede* is unknown to all those ratifications, and to the constitution itself. But the honorable gentleman insists that he can change the phraseology of his resolution, so as to avoid my objections, and yet maintain their substantial sense and import.

He says his first resolution may stand thus:

"*Resolved,* That the people of the several States composing these United States, are united as parties to a compact, under the title of the constitution of the United States, which the people of each State ratified as a separate and sovereign community; each binding itself by its own particular ratification, and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is an union *between* the States ratifying the same."

This is a change, it is true, but it is a mere verbal change. It rejects certain words, but adopts their exact synonymes. In his resolution, he calls the constitution a "constitutional compact;" in the amended form which he now suggests, he calls it a "compact, under the title of a constitution."

These are just the same thing. Both call it a compact, and a compact between sovereign communities; and in both, the attempt is to make the Constitution not the substantive thing, but merely the qualification of something else. Now sir, the Constitution does not call itself a compact of any kind; people did not call it such when they ratified it. No State said, "We, as a sovereign community, accede to a constitutional compact;" or "we, as a sovereign community, ratify a compact under the title of a Constitution." No State said one word about *compact*—no State said one word about acting *as a sovereign community.* On the contrary, in each and in every State the language is, that the conventions, in the name and by the authority of the people, *ratify this Constitution, or frame of Government.* Neither the resolution, therefore, of the honorable member, nor this amended form of it, follows the official and authentic language applied to the transaction to which it refers. I again say, if he will follow that language, if he will state accurately what was done, and then state his proposed inference, that inference will be out of all sight from his premises. Let him say nothing of *compact*—because the people said nothing of it; let him not assert that the people of the States acted as *sovereign communities,* because they have not said so. Let him describe what the people did, *in their own language.* It will then stand, that *the People ratified this Constitution or frame of Government.* Now, sir, the mere substitution of this just and true phraseology strikes away the whole foundation of the gentleman's argument.—He cannot stand a moment, except on the ground of a *compact between sovereign communities.*—Compact, therefore, and such a compact, must keep its place, in his first resolution, or else his chain of reasoning breaks in the first link. He is, therefore, driven to the necessity of assuming what cannot be proved, and of giving a history of the formation of this Constitution, essentially different from its true history. He is compelled to reject the language of the Constitution itself, and to reject also the language used by the people of every one of the States, when they adopted it; and to lay the corner stone of his whole argument on mere assumption.

The honorable gentleman does not understand how the constitution can have a compact, or consent, for its basis, and yet not be a compact between sovereign States. It appears to me the distinction is broad and plain enough. The people may agree to form a government: this is assent, consent, or compact; this is the social compact of European writers. When the Government is formed, it rests on this assent of the governed; that is, it rests on the assent of the people. The whole error of the gentleman's argument arises from the notion, that the people, of their own authority, can

make but one government; or that the people of all the States, have not united, and cannot unite, in establishing a constitution, connecting them together, directly, as individuals, united under one government. He seems unwilling to admit, that while the people of a single State may unite together, and form a government for some purposes, the people of all the States may also unite together, and form another government, for other purposes. But what he will not thus admit, appears to me to be the simple truth, the plain matter of fact, in regard to our political institutions.

The honorable gentleman thinks, sir, that I overlooked a very important part of the constitution, favorable to his side of the question. He says it is declared, in the 7th article, that the ratification of the Convention of the nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution *between the States ratifying the same.* If I have overlooked this provision, sir, it is because it appears to me not to have that bearing on the question, which the honorable member supposes. The honorable member has said, in one of his publications, that the word "States," as used in the Constitution sometimes means the States, in their corporate capacities, or Governments, sometimes it means their territory, merely, and sometimes it means *the People of the States.* This is very true; and it is perfectly clear, that in the clause quoted, the word means *the People of the States.* The same clause speaks of the *Conventions of the States,* that evidently means Conventions *of the People* of the States; else the whole provision would be absurd. All that this part of the Constitution intended, was simply to declare, that so soon as the people of nine States should adopt and ratify it, it should, as to these States, go into operation.

The gentleman has concluded, sir, by declaring again, that the contest is between power on one side, and liberty on the other—and that he is for liberty. All this is easily said. But what is that liberty whose cause he espouses? It is liberty, given to a part, to govern the whole. It is liberty, claimed by a small minority to govern and control the great majority. And what is the power which he resists? It is the general power of the popular will; it is the power of all the People, exercised by majorities, in the Houses of the Legislature, in the form in which all free Governments exercise power.

Mr. President, turn this question over and present it as we will—argue upon it as we may—exhaust upon it all the fountains of metaphysics—stretch over it all the meshes of logical or political subtlety, it still comes to this, Shall we have a General government? shall we continue the union of the States under a *Government* instead of a *League?*—This is the upshot of the whole matter; because, if we are to have a Government, that Government must act like other Governments, by majorities; it must have this power, like other Governments, of enforcing its own laws, and its own decisions; clothed with authority by the People, and always responsible to the People, it must be able to hold on its course, unchecked by external interposition. According to the gentleman's view of the matter, the Constitution is a league; according to mine, it is a regular popular Government. This vital and all important question, the People will decide, and in deciding it, they will determine whether by ratifying the present CONSTITUTION AND FRAME OF GOVERNMENT they meant to do nothing more than to amend the articles of the old Confederation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Thompson and Judge Betts.

SLANDER CASE.—Damages to the amount of *six thousand five hundred dollars* were awarded in this Court yesterday, in an action of slander brought by Mrs. Bard of this city, against Mr. John Parkins, Ex-Sheriff of London. The grounds of the action were certain highly disreputable expressions alleged to have been made use of by the defendant at various times and to different persons in relation to Mrs. Bard, reflecting on her moral character as an individual, and on the character, condition and objects of the boarding house kept by her in Park Place. The plaintiff is a widow, and the mother of a large family, which, since the death of her husband, she has supported and educated entirely by her own exertions.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Effects of Gambling.—The *suicide,* or *murder,* as it may turn out, of a Mr. *Curtis,* of Boston, at a hotel in Providence, excites much attention. From the Boston Atlas, of yesterday, we learn that Curtis went to Providence at the request of one of the gamblers to whom he had lost his all, under promise that he should recover a portion of his loss. Curtis has left a wife and seven children. The Atlas thus describes his downward course:

About eight weeks ago Mr. Curtis called at the office of a friend in this city, and fully disclosed his situation and the causes which led to it. He informed him that on the first day of November last, he was worth a little more than five thousand dollars, and that before the middle of February, or about that time, he was insolvent in about the same sum. The whole of this amount, viz: *ten thousand dollars, he had lost within that period, by gambling!* He stated that he had been invited by two persons from Boston to play at a game of "*props*" at Brighton, and that they won a considerable sum from him: they invited him to try his luck again, and he continued to meet them at Brighton and in this city until he was stripped of over *ten thousand dollars.* The two hell-hounds alluded to, won over $14,000 from different persons in about six weeks. One of these demons of darkness was at Providence when the wretched man hung himself, having fled from Boston because he was fearful of being apprehended.

The whole story is not yet told. The infatuated Curtis stood not a solitary chance of success with the gamesters. Their gambling apparatus was so prepared that he must lose. Their "props" were loaded, and though they might allow him to win a hazard now and then, it was only to make his destruction the more certain.

In addition to this, we learn from the best authority that a young mechanic of this city was kindly conveyed to Brighton not long ago by one of these worse than highway robbers, and infamously swindled out of $1125, in the course of five nights, for which he drew his checks upon one of the Boston Banks. Is it not high time that the community was in arms against these diabolical ruffians?

Explosion.—On Friday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, the Bellona powder works, about seven miles from Baltimore, belonging to Mr. Jos. Jamaison, were blown up. The works were totally destroyed, but we are happy to learn that no lives were lost.

Cholera Subsided.—The Brig Whim, Capt. Hatch, arrived at New York on Sunday in nine days from Havana, having sailed on the 4th inst. at which time the Cholera had *entirely subsided* and business had assumed its usual activity. The death of our consul, Mr. Shaler is confirmed. Mr. Cleveland was acting as Consul.—*Daily Adver.*

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Springfield, (Ohio) April 13.

On Thursday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the appearance in the South of a violent hurricane. When first seen, it appeared to be sweeping onward in a direct line for Springfield, but as it neared the town, it was apparent that it bore too far South to visit us.

It has since been ascertained that it rose somewhere in the Southwest, and swept across the country in a due Northeasterly course. We have accounts of its effects as far Southwest as Landis' Mill, on Mill Creek, five miles from this place.—It struck the dwelling house of Mr. Peterson, entirely unroofed one department, tore the smoke house from its mooring, with the exception of the foundation, which was retained in its place by an oak tree two feet in diameter cast upon it by the storm. Leaving Mr. Peterson's farm, it struck the dwelling house of Mr. Throckmorton—*entirely demolished it*—and, we regret to say, *killed one of his children,* a boy five or six years old—and considerably bruised himself and wife. The next account we have of it is where it crossed the Yellow Spring road, which was so completely stopped up by huge oak trees, rails, &c. as to render it impassable.—The Southern mail stage was compelled to return to Springfield, where it was detained until the [illegible] morning. Passing on, the storm struck the [illegible] of Mr. Callum, directly south of this place, [illegible]ew off the upper or garret story. It appears [illegible]ter to have broken, but again collecting it continued to travel in a Northeasterly course, until it reached the farm of B. Brubacher, about two miles above Springfield, when it heaved forth its last gasp, and was scattered to the four corners of the earth.

Its whole course, as far as we have heard, extended about eight miles. Its nearest approach to Springfield, was about a mile and a half. The base of the column varied from five to eighty rods, and it gradually arose into the heavens in the form of a pyramid.

Further Particulars —By a gentleman from Dayton, who was on his way to this place during the storm, we have gained additional information. Our informant first fell in with the marks of the tornado, five miles this side of Dayton. Its whole course was marked by the most destructive violence. Directly Northwest from Fairfield, *a family of seven persons were buried in the ruins of their home.* Immediately after the storm, some young men repaired to the house to lend assistance, but were unable to see or hear anything of the inhabitants. After throwing off a quantity of lumber and stones, they succeeded in releasing the bodies from their confinement, and ascertained that *two were killed,* and the remaining five dangerously wounded.

At the widow Winget's, *a child had its skull fractured.*

The teamster of Mr. Mennard, who was upon the road at the time of the storm, perceiving its approach, drove rapidly up to the door yard of a farm house. After the shock had passed over, a person standing within the house, saw the teamster stretched upon the ground, and his team of five horses and a large road wagon in the bushes on the opposite side of the road, where they had been dropped from the suck of the whirlwind.

Great havoc was made among the stock. One farmer had *seven horses killed*—all of them horribly mangled. A cow was thrown from a field into the road, and killed by the fall.

For twenty-five miles (and how much farther we cannot imagine,) dwelling houses have been levelled with the earth, and *inhabitants killed or wounded*—barns demolished, and the grain scattered abroad—*stock killed and crippled*—and fences thrown down, and crops laid open to the depredations of the cattle. All this will undoubtedly produce much suffering. The bitterness of want will be felt by many who have heretofore lived in the enjoyment of plenty. The present is the time—if ever there be such a time—when the hand of charity should be nerved to relieve the unfortunate.

Pioneer.

Progress of Improvement.—Such is the perfection of Steam-boat machinery, that passengers are now conveyed from Philadelphia to Richmond, Va. in the short space of *thirty-six hours!* This seems expeditious enough in all conscience, yet we learn by a gentleman recently from England, that the distance between Liverpool and Manchester, about 35 miles, is traversed on a Railway, in the almost incredible period of *one hour and ten minutes!* Fifty years ago, such miracles were scarcely dreamed of, much less supposed capable of being accomplished It is equally as probable, a few centuries hence, that our present means of communication will be deemed too tedious and snail-like, and new modes will be resorted to, as half a century since, the existing state of improvement could not have been anticipated. Perhaps, in the course of a few hundred years, we shall travel for the most part through the air, when some such notice as the following may appear in the newspapers of the day.—"The late voyage of Professor Wanderhagen to the Moon, took up a space of nearly seven months, but the contemplated expedition will take up much less time. The balloon will be filled with the new gas discovered by our chemist, Dr. Ætherly, which is 800 times lighter than the lightest gas known to the first settlers of America. The body of this balloon will not be circular, but a polygon, and at each angle a pair of wings, all of which are worked with the greatest precision and facility, by the most simple but beautiful machinery. These wings, at once create a draft, and determine the direction of the air at the will of the æronaut whose balloon is easily steered by a newly constructed air-rudder. The boat of the balloon will contain 25 persons, and provisions for a twelvemonth."—*Ral. Reg.*

Temperance Societies.—At a meeting of the friends and members of Temperance Societies, held on Tuesday, the report stated that there were 250 associations in England, comprehending 47,000 members; 380 in Scotland, 55,000 members; and 20,000 members in Ireland.

Mobile, (Ala.) April 8.

The State Loan.—We have the satisfaction to give notice, that advices have been received from Mr. Gaines, of the sale of the State bonds, amounting to $3,500,000. They were taken by the house of J. D. Beers & Co. of New York. The particulars of the negociation have not yet transpired, but they are expected to-morrow. The Capital being now provided, the Branch of the Bank in this City will go into operation as soon as practicable; but we are informed that it will be impossible to commence business before the first of July.—*Comm. Reg.*

WASHINGTON'S LIFE AND WRITINGS.

We have lately heard some inquiry concerning this interesting work, which was announced some years ago, to be preparing for the press, by the able hands of Mr. SPARKS, of Boston. The following notice, which we have just received from the publishers, will inform the public of the state of the work, and the probable period of its completion:

Hilliard, Gray & Co. of Boston, have in the press, the Writings of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with Historical Notes and Illustrations, and a Life of the Author, by *Jared Sparks.*

It being now more than five years since this work was first announced for publication, some apology may seem necessary from the Editor to the public for so long a delay. On this point, however, he thinks it necessary to remark only, that, during this period, he has been favored with opportunities and made acquisitions, which have rendered him better qualified to do justice to the task he has undertaken. His researches in the public offices in London, Paris, Washington, and all the States, which formed the confederacy during the Revolution, as well as the access he has gained to valuable private papers in different parts of the country, have brought into his hands a mass of materials, original and important in their character, which, he trusts, will be found to have contributed essential aid in enabling him to execute with more accuracy and completeness his main purpose, and thus to have compensated in some degree for the time and labor they have cost.

The work is to consist of the writings of Washington, selected from the voluminous papers left by him at Mount Vernon, which have all been in the possession of the Editor for six years. The object has been to gather from the whole of these papers, amounting to more than sixty folio manuscript volumes, the best portions of Washington's writings, and to combine them into a methodical arrangement, accompanied with explanatory notes, and historical elucidations. They will be published in the following order:

I. Letters and other Papers relating to Washington's early military career in the French War, and as Commander of the Virginia Forces.

II Letters, Instructions, Addresses, and other Papers relating to the American Revolution.

III. Private Correspondence from the time of his resigning the command of the Army to the beginning of the Presidency.

IV. Public and Private Letters, Instructions, and other Papers from the time of his Inauguration as President to the end of his Life.

V. Messages to Congress and Public Addresses.

The whole number of volumes cannot be precisely ascertained, but it will not be less than 8 nor more than 12. The work will be printed in the octavo form, and executed in the best manner, each volume averaging more than five hundred pages. It will be embellished with an accurate engraving of Stuart's original portrait and Hudson's bust, as also with a series of plans and sketches, illustrating the important military operations in which Washington was concerned.

One volume will consist of a Life of Washington, written with a view to his personal acts and character.

It is expected that two volumes will be published in the autumn, and the others at the rate of three or four a year, till the work shall be completed.

The price will be *two dollars and fifty cents* a volume in boards. Copies on paper of a larger size will be sold for *three dollars* a volume.

The Encyclopædia Americana.—The 13th and last volume of this most valuable work has been issued from the press. As, in its progress, we have had repeated opportunities of praising it, we now, that it is finished, commend it to all who can afford any sort of library, as an indispensable work. On any and every question that can rise and lead to discussion—in governments, religion, morals, science, philosophy, politics, biography, or as to the ordinary occupations of men, whether professional, agricultural, commercial, or mechanical—there is scarcely any general principle or leading fact, which will not be found either illustrated in this work, or so referred to, as to show where a further illustration is to be found. Brought down, too, as it is, to our own times, and adapted to our own country, we do bare justice only to the publishers and editors, when we say, they have given us a work of universal, lasting, and unquestionable utility.

N. Y. Amer.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article relative to *Stuart's Travels in the United States,* after speaking of the unexampled progress of population and civilization in America, holds the following language respecting the causes that have produced such astonishing effects; which we commend to the attention of the reader.

"The truth is, that *every man in America is instructed, reads the newspapers, and takes a part in the prevailing political discussions.* The hotels and public houses have all a pretty good assortment of books; much better, at least, than the trash usually met with in such places in this country. *The universal diffusion of education is, in fact, the grand, the distinguishing excellence of America.* It is this that has rendered the terms, mob, or rabble, inapplicable even to the dregs of her citizens in the Northern States; and fits them for enjoying, without abusing, the freest institutions. Had the tenth part of the sum been expended in establishing schools in Ireland that has been thrown away in supporting a priesthood detested by the people, that country would not have been in the disgraceful state in which it now is. And what but the want of education has drawn recruits to the standard of Swing? and made our laborers believe that the destruction of their employers' property was the best means of augmenting their wages?"

Mr. Stuart's *Three Years in America* had, we find by the London papers, already reached a second edition, and 'even that,' says the Spectator, 'is nearly exhausted.' The same paper has this remark as to a statement in Mr. S's book:

"Mr. Stuart did not see a beggar in Boston, or a person that was not well dressed. His observation just comes contemporaneously before the public with a paragraph in the country newspapers, which tells us that at Old Boston, in Old England, where the population amounts to 13,000, upwards of 5000 are paupers in the receipt of parish pay.

A Patriarch.—The St. Petersburg Gazette states that there is living near Polosk on the frontiers of Lithuania, an old man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is now 168 years old. This Russian Methusela has always led the humble but tranquil life of a Shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the oldest of whom, Paul, is 120, and the younger, Anatole, 97 years old.

From the National Intelligencer.

Courtesy and its requital.—The intention of the President of the United States to visit the New England States having been made public, proper measures were taken by the Legislature of Massachusetts to pay to him such respect, upon the occasion of his visit, as was deemed to be due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union—such as George Washington, and, after him, James Monroe, when occupying that station, felt honored in accepting. Of these measures on the part of the Government of the State of Massachusetts, we find the following notice in the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot received by the last Mail:

"We have seen it stated in several of the Southern papers, that arrangements have been directed to be made by the Senate of this State for the reception of the President of the U. States, whenever he shall visit Massachusetts. It may not be useless to observe, that the resolutions introduced for this purpose received the sanction of the Legislature, and not of the Senate merely."

So much for the part of Courtesy. The following will shew how that courtesy is appreciated by the collar-men at Boston, and *requited* by the organ of the Executive in this city.

FROM THE BOSTON MORNING POST, April 13.

The President's Visit.—The Washington Globe closes a notice of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of this State, relative to the President's visit, by the following appropriate remarks, which will be read with gratification by the independent yeomanry of Massachusetts, as being in perfect accordance with the views of the Democracy of New England:—

"This may all answer very well, if intended merely as complimentary to the President; but should he visit New England, as we trust he will the present season, it will not be his desire to have any pomp and parade attend his reception; *nor will his friends wish to see him surrounded by his opponents, clothed with* OFFICIAL *authority from Federal Legislatures.* In visiting this section of the country, the President will choose to become acquainted with the people themselves. It is not to conciliate or gratify his enemies; it is not to receive the sycophantic homage of men who are using their wealth to injure him and his supporters; but a strong desire to examine our institutions, to have intercourse with the people, and to take by the hand the independent freemen who are sustaining the country, and have proved themselves under no ordinary trials devoted to republican principles."

We here see, that the President of the United States is made to flout the civil authorities in Massachusetts in the most contemptuous manner. We say, the President *is made* to do it, because we do not think that this gratuitous return of rudeness for proffered civility and kindness is at all in character with his usual general deportment, which is acknowledged, even towards strangers and private persons, to be that of a well-bred gentleman. In this instance, as in many others, we have no doubt, the President is made responsible for the evil propensities and malignant temper of persons who, imposing on his good nature in this manner, subject him to reproaches which he does not deserve.

[It appears that it was a Connecticut paper, and not the Globe, which made the above offensive remarks.]

BALTIMORE, April 24.

The brig Sultana, Willis, arrived at this port yesterday, in fifty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, which place she left on the 24th of February. Capt. Willis informs us that prior to his sailing, two English ships had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, having on board *about seventy persons whom they had picked up at sea.* From their statement, it appeared that the British ship Britannia, bound from England to Van Dieman's Land, with upwards of two hundred convicts on board, accidentally *took fire at sea,* while the mate was drawing liquor from a cask in the run, and burned to the water's edge. *More than a hundred persons, men and women, perished in the flames.* After the vessel took fire, the crew and some of the passengers constructed rafts, on which about seventy embarked, and were fortunately saved from a watery grave by the timely approach of the two vessels above alluded to.—*American.*

New York, April 12.

Fifteen hundred chests of Bohea Tea, just imported, were sold yesterday by auction at twelve and three quarter cents a pound. The duty, until recently, was twelve cents a pound. We shall soon have all the tea tables on our side in political economy.

JOHN RANDOLPH—It gives us pain to learn, from the returns of the Virginia elections, that this political mountebank has been elected to congress. It was said by some fool, we forget who, that, at the last session, he *looked* Daniel Webster to death; and our only remaining hope is, that David Crocket, may be elected from the Western District, where we learn he is a candidate, that he may *grin* the "Roanoke Orator" to death, as he did the panther!—*G. Patriot.*

What next!—A new College has just been chartered by the Legislature of Indiana, to be called the "Christian College," alike open to Males and Females, with power to confer degrees. In the Female Department, they have established the degrees of Doctress of Natural Science, of English Literature, Belles Lettres, Languages and the Fine Arts—so that in a few years, Doctresses of the Sciences will be made, as commonly as our Medical Schools turn out Doctors of Medicine. There is something radically wrong in all this; indeed had we not the fear of the ladies before our eyes, we would say, that the idea of their participation in these learned distinctions, is supremely ridiculous.

Raleigh Register.

From Havana.—Captain Chamberlin, of the brig Franklin, in ten days from Havana, reports that when he sailed the cholera had a good deal abated. The deaths were supposed to be about one hundred and fifty a day. The official reports for the city and suburbs, made the whole number of deaths by Cholera, *fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty four.*

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

GOLD MINING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Since the novelty of the gold mining process has somewhat abated, but little has been seen in the Newspapers concerning this business. Lest it should hence be inferred, that the golden prospect in our State had become dimmer, we take occasion to remark, that at no time, since the commencement of gold mining, have the results been more favorable or flattering, than at the present; more especially, in what are called the superficial mines of Burke and Rutherford.—The number of hands employed, is greater than at any former period, and a majority of them, are doing a *good business.* The ease and convenience of getting gold by digging a few feet below the surface, have prevented the Miners from attempting the more permanent business of searching for veins; but as the former business is exhausted, no doubt but the Mountains about Brindleton, Brackettown and Whiteside, will be made to disgorge their bright contents. Several experiments have already been made on the mountain sides, one of which, by K. P. Willis, Esq., came under our personal observation, and having some little practical knowledge of mining in veins, we are bold to assert, that no region of the State, promises more ample rewards to the adventurer.—The activity, enterprise, and intelligence of the Gentlemen now engaged in gold-digging, we have no doubt, will "compel success" in this branch of mining; and when we consider the fine effect which such operations have on the country where they are situated, we can but be anxious for their introduction. We may be excused we hope, for saying a word of our quandam associates in the business. To one who casually looks on and observes the singleness of the miner's devotion to his occupation, it might seem, that gold had shut out all the finer feelings of the soul, But meet that same miner at his own house, or a neighbor's, and you will find as much of kindness, friendship and honor, as warms the bosom of any man living.—And certainly there is as much intelligence as can be found in the same number of men promiscuously brought together in any part of the world.

We intend hereafter, to take more notice of this important branch of the industry of our State. Particularly, of the vein mining operations. It is sufficient for the present, to remark, that in spite of the unfavorable impression that mismanagement and extravagance has produced, as regards the Mecklenburg mines, they who are most deeply interested in these establishments, are more cheered with the present results, and more confident of continued profits than they have ever been before. We have not derived this fact from any boasting of those engaged, but the conclusion is from circumstances that cannot deceive. The mine of Mr. R. King, near Lexington in Davidson County, we learn, is a perfect El-Dorado, the size, richness and uniformity of the vein, has seldom, if ever, been equalled in this country.

We shall take occasion hereafter, to notice an idea that has prevailed to some extent in the country, to wit, that gold-mining is prejudicial to the other great interests of Society. Never was an opinion more unfounded, as we shall show by facts hereafter.

FROM THE RUTHERFORD SPECTATOR.

Outrage.—On Monday last, 15th inst., the office of the Superior Court Clerk of Buncombe county, which is situate in one of the lower rooms of the Court House, was broken open, by forcing off the lock, by some person or persons unknown. The State, Trial, Execution, and Minute Dockets; file of State papers from No. 1 to 50; all the appearance papers which had been returned since the setting of the court, to the number of about 25, were purloined. Search was made in the neighborhood, the next morning, and the Minute Docket and some of the appearance papers were found secreted by the side of a log, covered with leaves, about 300 yards North East of the court house.—In this dilemma the Judge availed himself of a copy of the docket in the hands of a member of the Bar, and, by the industry of the prosecuting officer, new papers were drawn, and the business was not materially impeded. Should the books purloined never be recovered, much inconvenience and loss will be sustained by the citizens of the county.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Buncombe county, was held at Asheville during the past week; Judge Seawell presiding. The State docket was taken up early on Monday morning, and the whole of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was spent in the trial of State cases. On Thursday it was understood that the civil docket would be taken up. Business was transacted with much despatch. The important State case reached, was that in which Wm. Carson, an acting Justice of the Peace was defendant, tried, and convicted of grand larceny for stealing a gold watch from one of the rooms in Patton's Hotel in 1831. He was sentenced to stand in the pillory an hour, receive ten lashes instanter, and be committed to jail until the costs of suit were paid; and if he did not resign his commission as Justice of the Peace forthwith, the whipping to be deferred until the succeeding day.—Carson thereupon tendered his resignation to the Judge, and the sentence of the law was carried into effect. Several persons were convicted for assault and battery, and committed to the stocks.

At Burke Superior Court, sentence of death was passed by Judge Seawell on Frances Silvers, convicted at a preceding term of murdering her husband, and afterwards burning his remains. She had appealed to the Supreme Court, which confirmed the Judgment that had been pronounced by the Superior Court.

Tisdale Spencer was tried at the same Court for the murder of James Murphey. It appeared there had been a rencontre between the parties, and that the prisoner had killed Murphey with a deadly weapon. The jury after an hour's deliberation, verdict of *manslaughter!*—Ind. [illegible]

From the Salisbury Jour[illegible]

Lincoln County.—Perhaps no [illegible] *Snowd* North Carolina will surpass Lin[illegible] issal fr years, in wealth and usefulne[illegible] by "A ing natural advantages much in[illegible] years a of many of her sister counties, [illegible]ry, as I theless, is progressing rapidly [illegible]n war a in industry, wealth and educa[illegible]blic the tic Manufacturing, we hope and [illegible]as about taking root there, and will ere [illegible]nd comp guish Lincoln for industry, [illegible]t of Enqu intelligence. [illegible]onorably

The "Lincoln Cotton Fac[illegible]at the G on by James Bivings & Co. [illegible]d me to many that the system of Home [illegible]ted a sus ing would be of incalculable [illegible], and tha the country, and we might al[illegible]neasures, finitely more profitable than A[illegible]s favorit lone. [illegible]ming to redeeme

Let part of the Agriculturist[illegible] have ver engage in profitable manufactur[illegible] vouche kinds. Let them, by so doing, [illegible] to ind ble employment to masons, for[illegible]ndebted oners, common day laborers, [illegible]ollars. mill wrights, blacksmiths, and [illegible] and with ics necessary to erect and co[illegible]ted again factories, and in this way dis[illegible]g Court among the people instead of [illegible]Counsel it were in bank stock, and the[illegible] I have b community will not soon be [illegible]om whic er, we have altogether mistak[illegible]at I have mon course of things, which [illegible]like ulti experience has proved, to our [illegible]gain ask never to vary from principle, [illegible]rom ma fects do not stop with the abov[illegible]me. I es. Observation teaches us [illegible] and fait enriches one man without [illegible]s to my c nother, is indirectly a bene[illegible]se Edito community in which he lives, [illegible]cially one distributes money among fi[illegible]ervice persons, indirectly distribute[illegible]hearted the people of the community. [illegible]eepest in R. [illegible] to what

Iron is manufactured to a co[illegible]neral I tent in Lincoln. Several [illegible]t Gran forges are in operation, also a fu[illegible]e perse mill irons, &c. are manufactur[illegible]ever qu erable quantities, and impr[illegible]t of an making. [illegible]tion at

To these men of enterpris[illegible]*onal* of say "go on and prosper." [illegible]t of it:— the unparalleled industry and [illegible]*lation of* our northern brethren equalled [illegible]Lafayet passed by the people of the so[illegible] fact, the south are by nature as cap[illegible]fore wi provement as the *people* of th[illegible]er of th all that is required is *applica*[illegible]*d,* drive people of Lincoln since they h[illegible]n Amb ced go on with emotions of pri[illegible]in, in th prosperity throughout the south[illegible]aken f sanct

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FOREIGN.

Another short passage.—[illegible]ibed m ence, arrived at New Yor[illegible]hstand from Greenock, whence she [illegible]d not 27th of March. The captain [illegible]a fresh don paper of Sunday, March [illegible]g to e gow Guardian of the 26th say[illegible]quiet Disturbance Bill passed throug[illegible]welling tee on Friday night." [illegible]of havi

In Spain the party of the Q[illegible] is Son vailed upon Ferdinand to [illegible]*range* the convocation of the Cor[illegible]arriv assemble immediately for the [illegible]Hote pose of repealing the Salic L[illegible]month permitting his infant daughter [illegible]d in t him on the throne. [illegible]54.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—[illegible]69 on *lost.*—Dungarvon, March 19.—[illegible]e 13t received here from Youghal, [illegible]he pre loss of lives took place on Sa[illegible] upsetting of two market boa[illegible]o what Island, which caused 52 hum[illegible] Whi and women, to meet a watery [illegible]ipes i were on their return home t[illegible]n betw hood of Ballycotton, having [illegible]ay, on ghal that day to get gold f[illegible]g-mar which also went in the deep[illegible]ttenti ber of orphans in a state [illegible]ther w and starvation. [illegible], or t

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—[illegible]cker, for Cotton to-day has been exce[illegible]mine ed in extent, the sales being [illegible]ing th bags; prices as before. [illegible] the e

GLASGOW, March 23.—[illegible]s rag a good demand for Cotton d[illegible]ons," the sales being estimated at [illegible]e over bags at steady prices.

Cholera in Ireland.—"[illegible] letter from Limerick of the [illegible] the "was there any thing like [illegible]rge surrounding country. The [illegible]y and all around. The Rev. Mr. [illegible]thous of Knockany, was here to-[illegible]heart coffins, there not being hand[illegible] of 23 place to make them. At the [illegible]said day, the parish priest and [illegible] are dead of cholera. Forty [illegible]Syn are dead of cholera. Forty [illegible]sions, tacked last night with the pes[illegible]s brou which the above number [illegible]little fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell's [illegible]intiff, terday, and appeared to [illegible]used b health. The manner of his [illegible]tain t ken off in three or four hour[illegible]t man general feeling of regret and [illegible]the co through the surrounding [illegible]dial lock, too, is nearly as bad. [illegible]went ly deserted; Fedamore [illegible]dant points; the Rev. Mr. M'Carth[illegible]d die priest, and his coadjutor, have [illegible]d. out of bed to attend the sick [illegible]it, o leven nights in succession. [illegible]ly rec panic through the country [illegible]e Rec thing within the memory of [illegible]t, tha

Kilmurry, Ibraickane, [illegible]e—(I the county of Clare, have [illegible] The f sited with the disease, and as [illegible]e Phil rage, the deluded inhabitants [illegible] the hospital, where every [illegible] The S vided, but perish in their [illegible]build dwellings. Upwards of six[illegible]n, of seventy-three attacked, have [illegible]ucted mallock. Of those who were [illegible]ssengs main under treatment, and [illegible]at in covered. In several other pla[illegible]t exce of the kingdom the disease was [illegible]rity f [illegible]ven f

The ship Star, which arriv[illegible]e con phia on Saturday last, brings [illegible] JC ephants, one of which is a ma[illegible] two leopards, a quantity of [illegible] divers other strange animals.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1833.

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Gentlemen:—I hereby resign into your hands, the honorable and important trust of representing your public interests in the General Assembly, and beg leave not to be considered a candidate for re-election, at the ensuing August elections.

I am impelled to this step, by a just regard to my domestic and professional duties, which so far I have cheerfully deferred to your service, but which, a confident reliance upon your generosity, will not permit me to suppose, you would devote to further sacrifices. I am Gentlemen,

Your grateful Fellow Citizen,
LOUIS D. HENRY.

☞ We are authorised to announce, that James Seawell, Esq. has yielded to the solicitations of a number of friends, and consented, if elected, to represent the town of Fayetteville in the next Legislature.

Cotton.—On Friday last, a lot of 152 bales of Cotton, belonging to two planters in Rowan county, was sold in this market at $10 87. We understand that one of their neighbors carried his very large crop to South Carolina, and got but $10 37 for it; (and that probably in S. Carolina notes.)

Frost.—On Saturday morning last, we had a rather severe frost. It is hoped, however, that it has done but little damage.

The Mails.—On Saturday last, English papers were received in this place of the 15th of March; and on the same day, New York papers of January 1st, arrived.

The new Bank.—Gov. Swain has issued his Proclamation, authorizing the Commissioners appointed by his Proclamation of Jan. 18th, to re-open the books for subscriptions to the Stock of the Bank of North Carolina, the necessary amount not having been subscribed during the 60 days in which the books were originally kept open.

Despatch.—Part of the goods by the Steamer John Walker, arrived here on Sunday morning last, were only six days from New York.

Internal Improvements.—We would call the attention of our readers to the following statements in relation to the transportation upon the canals in New York and Ohio. It will be seen that goods are conveyed from New York to Cincinnati, a distance of 1125 miles, for 24 cents per 100 lbs! notwithstanding they have to undergo several transhipments, say at Albany, at Buffalo, at Cleveland, and at Portsmouth. Let us compare this with our condition, and look for a moment at the cost of transportation of goods and produce from Fayetteville to any part of North Carolina. The distance from Fayetteville to Pittsborough in Chatham county, is 52 miles; and the lowest price of hauling is 30 cents per 100 lbs. or one fourth more than the price from New York to Cincinnati. From Fayetteville to Hillsborough is 76 miles, the price of hauling from 40 to 50 cents, or about double the price for 1125 miles. From Fayetteville to Raleigh, 55 miles, from 40 to 50 cents. From Fayetteville to Salisbury, 110 miles, from 50 to 75 cents. All this vast difference of expense is effected by the enterprize of the people of those great States, N. York and Ohio, whose canals extend 669 miles along the route by which their goods and produce are transported. Our *want of enterprize* leaves Pittsborough or Raleigh more remote from Fayetteville, for all commercial purposes than Cincinnati is from New York! Do not our people see how far they are falling in the rear of the spirit of the times? How completely they are outdone by their more enterprising brethren of the north and west? Will they not put their own shoulders to the wheel, and redeem themselves from the disgrace and poverty which will inevitably follow from their inactivity? We call especially upon our brethren of the western part of N. Carolina, to reflect how much their own interest would be promoted by a rail road from this place to the mountains; what a vast amount of their produce, which they are now obliged to consume, would bear transportation to market; what a new impulse would be given to their industry by this state of things; how much they would save in the expedition and cheapness of transportation of goods. Let them consider these things, and then come forward to the aid of the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville, who have subscribed liberally to the Rail Road Stock. It is not a scheme for the benefit of those towns alone, but equally or more for the benefit of the farmes, the landholder, the merchant and the mechanic of the west. And shall it be said that they will do nothing for themselves? Where is the subscription made by them to the Rail Road Stock? Does it comport with the character of the wealthy and intelligent people of the western part of North Carolina, to answer that not one share has been subscribed for west of Fayetteville? How shall we characterize such criminal apathy in regard to their own and the best interests of their State? It is our deliberate opinion that the only hope of North Carolina for many years to come, is in the construction of this road; and that it can only be done by the united efforts of *all* those whose interests would be promoted by it.

The following is the article to which we referred.

From the Cincinnati Gazette 13th inst.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.—We are indebted to Messrs. Mills and Townsend, agents for the New York and Ohio transportation lines, for the following communication received by them from Alfred Kelly, Esq. acting canal Commissioner of the Ohio Canal:

"Persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and particularly those who receive merchandize from the eastern cities, or send property of any kind to those cities, will be interested in learning that such important reductions have been made in the rates of toll, both on the Erie Canal of New York and on the Ohio Canal, as will materially reduce the cost of transportation between the western country and the seaboard, by way of the lake and the Canals.

On the Erie Canal of New York, the tolls on the staple articles of agricultural produce, such as flour, wheat, beef, pork, lard, whiskey, &c. have been reduced from 7 to 5 mills per 1000 lbs. per mile, and on merchandize coming from tide waters, from 14 to 12 mills per 1000 lbs. per mile.

On the Ohio Canal, the toll on the staple articles of agricultural produce, in all distances beyond 200 miles, have been reduced from 5 to 3 mills per 1000 lbs. per mile. The toll charged on the staple articles of agricultural produce from Portsmouth to Cleaveland is 15 cents, 8 mills per 1000. Sugar and molasses in hogsheads or barrels, cotton in bales, and manufactured tobacco, transported from the Ohio river to the Lake, throughout the whole length of the Ohio Canal, and charged with toll at the rate of five mills per 1000 lbs. per mile. Under the present rates of toll, flour may be transported from Cleaveland to New York for $1 00 per barrel, covering all expenses, and for about $1 62 from Portsmouth, and other staple articles at the same prices, according to weight. Merchandize may be delivered at Portsmouth from the city of New York for $2 25 per 1000 lbs., and at Cincinnati $2 37½ to $2 40, covering all expenses at intermediate points.

On Lake Erie arrangements have been made to have two steam boats leave Buffalo every day for Cleaveland, and the other for Detroit by way of Cleaveland. One steamboat leaves Cleaveland for Buffalo, and one touches at Cleaveland on its way from Detroit for Buffalo each day. This arrangement will expedite the transmission of goods between New York and the western country, and together with the arrangements made for the tow boats on the Hudson river, will prevent those delays in the forwarding of merchandize which have heretofore been the subject of complaint. The average time required to transport goods from New York to Portsmouth on the Ohio will not exceed 17 to 20 days."

Prompt.—The Directors of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road appear determined to lose nothing by delay. They have already commenced the *grading* of the road, the route of which was laid out some weeks ago, and the necessary amount of stock subscribed only within the last two or three weeks. We believe it is not more than six months since the enterprize was projected. This is the way in which great public improvements should be undertaken; and when thus undertaken, little apprehension need be entertained as to the result.

Bribery.—In the last election for member of the British Parliament for the borough of Stafford, it was proved that 424 out of the 426 persons who composed the majority, and elected the sitting member, *had been bribed!* Mr. O'Conneli said in debate upon the subject, that the names of the two unbribed voters "should be written in letters of gold.—It should be handed down to posterity that there were two honest men in Stafford."—Mr. Ellice said, "The corruption of the Borough of Stafford had long been notorious. Even before Mr. Sheridan represented it, the price of a vote was 5*l.* Mr. Sheridan's argument to induce the electors of Stafford to become Reformers was this—"At present you get only 5*l.* for a vote; if you obtain Parliamentary Reform, you will probably get 10*l.*"

Measures were taken to disfranchise this rotten borough.

From the Raleigh Constitutionalist.

"A Vindication of North Carolina from he aspersions of Mr. Jefferson, as contained in the fourth volume of his works, with other matters connected with the history of North Carolina, from 1771 to 1776," is the title of a work proposed to be issued from the Boston Press in next October, by Joseph Seawell Jones of North Carolina. We wish this work much encouragement for more reasons than one. Apart from the mere fact, that we desire the success of any literary man from our adopted State, we think this portion of her history is little known. Few, very few, know, that North Carolina was the first to give motion to the ball of the revolution, and still fewer are disposed to admit the fact when established by historical evidence. We hope the work about to be issued will contain a full and complete "vindication." This State has too long permitted herself to be deprived of the honour, which is justly her due. By men who are acquainted with the matter, it is believed that when Mr. Jefferson penned the declaration of independence of '76, he had that of North Carolina, of '75, on his table. If we are not much mistaken, the journals of Congress announcing the arrival of the N. Carolina declaration have been found, and we have little doubt, that the colonial office of Great Britain contains documents which will place the question beyond the reach of controversy.

Rise of Real Estate.—The lot of ground at the corner of Wall and William streets, New York, with an old brick building covering the premises and measuring 29 feet front, by 42 feet in depth, sold yesterday by auction, for forty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Rufus L. Nevius was the purchaser. Only nine years ago this same property was bought by the late Gen. Mapes, at the sale of Isaac Classon's Estate, for sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The present sale is about thirty-four dollars a square foot.

Appointment by the President.—Nicholas Philip Trist, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States, at Havana, in the place of William Shaler, deceased.

The inquiries we made yesterday, (says the Alexandria Gazette of April 24,) relative to Com. Rodgers, need not *now*, we believe, be answered. As far as we can understand, the inquisition has closed its sittings, and the gallant Commodore comes out unscathed. To wound him even through his subordinates, has been found impossible.

State Election in Rhode Island.—Yesterday the election for Governor, Senators, &c., took place throughout the State. From the returns received from all the towns but ten, it appears that the Jackson and Anti-masonic ticket for State Officers, has succeeded by a majority of three or four thousand votes. John B. Francis, Esq., of Warwick, is therefore elected Governor.
Newport Mercury.

Later from Havana.—The Boston Centinel says—"Captain Pierson, who arrived last evening from Havana, states that when he left (the 5th instant) the cholera had not abated in malignity; the deaths by it averaging from 500 to 600 daily."

Key West, April 8.—I write you amidst disease and desolation. The Cholera made its appearance here about a week since, and two days after, all the garrison except one officer and three men, left for the Main land. The inhabitants of the Island are leaving as fast as opportunities occur; and to add to our misfortunes, I fear our best physician will go too.—*Journal of Commerce.*

In the case *ex parte* Tobias Watkins, the opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was delivered by Chief Justice Cranch on Saturday last, quashing the three writs of execution against the prisoner, over-ruling the motion of the Attorney for the United States to commit him, and ordering him to be discharged.—*Nat. Int.*

We have observed, that Letters from this place, published in different parts of the Union, have for some time past announced an approaching change in the Cabinet by the appointment of Mr. Secretary LIVINGSTON to the Mission to France. From a source which we think entitled to credit, we understand, that if that gentleman should receive the appointment in question, he will not depart before the fall, and that in the mean time he has given up the elegant house of Mrs. Decatur, which he lately occupied, to Sir CHARLES VAUGHAN, and taken an establishment better suited to the moderate salary paid to our Heads of Departments.
National Intelligencer.

Central Rail Road.—This Road has been extended through the Capitol Square to within a few feet of the site of the State House, which will greatly facilitate the carriage of stone to be used in the construction of the building.—*Raleigh Star.*

It is our duty to state, that the Bills of the *Bank of Darien* are refused to be taken here by the Banks, brokers or individuals, or if taken at all, are taken at a very large discount.—*Augusta Courier.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: I wish you would publish something which would expose the indecent practice of Gentlemen standing at the doors of the Churches before service commences. It is very unpleasant for Ladies to be obliged to face such a crowd of men, who seem to have no other object than either to *exhibit* themselves, or satisfy their curiosity with gazing upon others. I think you will need only to mention it, as I am convinced that the reflections of every *Gentleman* will convince him of its impropriety, so that for the future, we may expect to find only the *low-bred* occupying so conspicuous a position.
HEPSIBAH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I am sorry to see the spirit of intolerance that is beginning to prevail amongst us. Persecuting men for conscience sake is becoming very much the order of the day. There appeared in your last paper, an article signed B., which, if intended for good, the menacing tone in which it is written evidently betrays much weakness and indiscretion in its author. I deny the truth of his assertion, when he affirms that the vending of ardent spirits constitutes a moral offence.

He says, all who deal in the article are guilty of tempting men to sin against God. I agree that they often tempt men to purchase their spirits, although they do not carry their plans of tempting quite so far as those who, for the purpose of attracting and alluring men, exhibit at the door, a specimen of the commodity they intend to tempt with, but it does not follow that they are guilty of tempting men to sin against God, because they tempt and urge them to purchase their Spirits. He offers in proof of his assertion, that Satan was punished for tempting our mother Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit. Now it is obvious, that he was not punished for tempting Eve, but because he did the act with a malignant intent to defeat God in his grand design. If those who deal in spirits do it with a design or wish that it should have the effect of tempting men to sin against God, then are they indeed guilty; but if they deal in it having only such views and motives as those who deal in other merchantable articles, then they are not. But there are many amongst us who do not take the Bible for their guide in this matter, but judge of the evil character of the act from the consequences that follow its performance. In this I believe them to be wrong, because such a standard for our guide precludes revelation, and makes it altogether an unnecessary thing to man; but let us carry the doctrine to its legitimate extent, and where do we find ourselves? We find that we have usurped the place of God, for if we say that certain human actions or conduct is an offence against God, and cannot show where the Bible explicitly says so, is it not clear that we are usurping and arrogating to ourselves that which belongs to God? And still acting on the principle, we would be compelled to reject religion itself; for it is well known by reference to history, that the evils produced in the world by the consumption of spirits, is not a drop in the bucket when compared with the millions that have in all ages of the world, fallen victims to the cruelty and misery caused by conflicting opinions on religion. We see even in communities where it seems nature designed men to harmonize with each other, and form one social band of happiness, cut up into disjointed fragments, composed of a variety of religious denominations, which often engenders prejudices and emulation amonst them, and embitters their minds with hatred and resentment against each other.

The present condition of the people of Ireland is the most miserable that ever has or ever will be recorded in the annals of history. Numbers are annually starving to death there. This is not caused by the Spirit Seller, but by the cupidity of those who make much to do about Temperance Societies, who preach up to the seller and the consumer, that they are instrumental in producing much poverty and wretchedness in the land. These clergymen move at the head of a band of ruffians, who are allowed by the authorities of the country to them, for the purpose of enabling them to collect their tithes. They enter the house; they find the tenants of the house all in the very agonies of hunger and despair, yet they order their tithes to be collected, and if any complain or resist, they are injured, insulted, and trodden down, or run through the body by a soldier's bayonet before they can have time to say, "Lord have mercy on me, a sinner."

Take care, America, thou "land of the free and home of the brave;" human nature is the same here that it is in Ireland. C.

MR. HALE, *Sir:*—If the inquiry of "A." in your last paper be not explained, I pronounce the *statement* a libel on the County.
UNION.

Mr. Hale: In your paper of the 16th, I was much gratified with the Communication of "A Mother;" and although my situation in life has thus far been one of "single blessedness," I have had an opportunity of witnessing all the evils and dangerous results accruing from that bane of human happiness to which she alludes. Intemperance, thou vile, thou hated name, I would that thou were in oblivion buried, (and I had almost said) with all thy votaries. But hold, the tender feelings of a heart devoted to a brother's better cause, forbids that wish. O how I love that brother and lament his fate, or in other words, his weakness;—unmanned, unarmed, a servile slave is he to nature's perfect frailty. 'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange, where goodness dwells this bane should thus obtrude. Why is it thus? O Heaven! how mysterious are thy laws, simple to some to others all abstruse:—for with my brother dwells the milk of human kindness. Oft' have I thought in silent watches of the night, that human aid combined could stay this fell destroyer. If 'tis possible, then arm to the cause,—let nothing go undone that might be done, by individuals or by States combined. O to the Battle, stay thy hand from its purchase and its use, and the Hydra must be destroyed, to the restoration of a Mother's hopes, and the consolation of a

SISTER.

Mr. Hale: The following lines were elicited on noticing in your last paper, a communication over the signature of "A Mother." Should you think them worthy a place in your useful paper, they are at your service:

Swift flew the scuds through æther's wide domain,
Dark was the night, in torrents pour'd the rain,
When by the lightning's vivid glare was seen,
A weeping female with an eye serene
Uplift to Heaven; that eye bespoke the soul;
And those who knew her, might have known the whole—
An absent one, in anxious vigils, she
Look'd his return, and only look'd, for he
On whom her soul in tenderness and love,
Rush'd to its zenith; he that love had prov'd.—
Why this delay? What keeps my Edwin hence?
Guard him ye Heavens, be kind, Oh Providence
Be kind, and grant his safe return again,
And mitigate a tender bosom's pain;
Oft in the gloomy hours of night doth she,
Treasure in thought, and seal in memory,
The deep mysterious meanings of a life,
So changed—so callous to a tender wife.
While thus she mus'd and look'd with anxious care,
A form presented by the lightning's glare
Proved Edwin! Edwin!! not as he had been
In earlier life, with complaisance of mien,
But changed, how changed, that once fair face—
To me a sorrow—to himself disgrace.
With changed and cold disdain he hails me now,
Forgetting all, and with that all, his vow!
Oh, Heaven! be this thy all auspicious hour,
To save from sin's inebriating power—
The cause, tho' mildly spoken may convey
Much more than I, or other wives might say
Of what they know, and what they daily prove,
Resulting from that bane to nature's love.—
Inebriation's foul, unhallowed bowl,
Destroys the senses and corrupts the soul;
Mars the kind feelings of a social life,
Distracts the Mother and the tender

WIFE.

MARRIED,

In Haywood, on the 16th inst. by G. H. Shutt, Esq. Mr. ALEXANDER A. MURPHEY to Miss ELIZA G. WOMACK, both of Hillsborough.

In Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, on Thursday evening 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Brobston, Dr. A. A. CLARKE to Miss MARGARET J. NICOLSON, both of Elizabeth Town.

In Richmond County, on Sunday the 21st inst., by P. M. Powell, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH WHEALINGTON of Alabama, to Miss FANNY MASK, daughter of John D. Mask, of Richmond county.

MR. EBEN CARLETON, whose death was announced last week, was a native of Haverhill, Mass., and late of Boston. He was a young gentleman of frank and gentlemanly deportment, and kind and courteous in his feelings. It was felt by all around him who witnessed his decline, that death was cutting down one of the fairest flowers of manhood.—He left his parents last fall, for the recovery of his health; and though disease was deeply seated on him, he felt it his duty to make the last effort of hope. In doing it he has found a stranger's grave.

Yet he was not a stranger, if by this be meant the want of those kind offices which friendship itself imparts. There were those who watched over him and administered to his necessities with that assiduity and kindness, which if human aid could have effected it, would have rescued him from the grave.

He was not a stranger, if those who are one with Christ are not strangers. He was a brother, a friend. It was our privilege to know, in his case, the power of religion to elevate the hopes of the dying man, and take away the sting of death.

He was not a stranger, if by this be meant the neglect of the community to sympathise with him in suffering, and pay him the last sad offices of respect and kindness. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, many of whom had an opportunity during his sickness, to be with him as friends.

For months before his decease, we had an opportunity to converse with him freely, respecting it. He was not afraid of dying, but uniformly exhibited a calmness and christian composure, and a patience in suffering which were truly exemplary. He sweetly sunk into the arms of death, and his last expressions were those of trust in the merits of his Saviour.—*Communicated.*

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on Thursday the 18th inst., CLAUDE, in the seventh year of her age, and on Monday morning CAROLINE ELIZABETH, in the fifth year of her age, daughters of Maj. Jno. Taylor.

In Providence, R. I. on the 11th inst. Captain MOSES LIPPITT, in the 81st year of his age.

At the residence of R. H. Burton, Esq. in Lincoln county, on Wednesday last, the Rev. THOMAS ESPIE, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury.

In Lexington, on the 12th inst. A. R. CALDCLEUGH, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday morning last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Goods, for Messrs. Hall & Johnson, Geo. McNeill, H H. Potter, Willkings & Co., E. L. & W. Winslow, A. Graham, R. C. McMaster, and E. J. Hale, *of this place*, and Messrs. Prince & Garrett, C. W. & E. Harris, J J. Horne, Womack & Goodwin, P. May, Alexander & Cowan, John Utzman, Rev. A. McCorqudale, Thompson & Hanks, J. Campbell, J. Clancy, and W. H. Haywood, of the Interior, and 27 passengers.

LEFT, on Monday at 8½ P. M., Steamer John Walker, Captain Rothwell, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Flour, Wool, Wax, &c., for W. S. Latta, P. Dailey, W. O. Jeffreys, J. M. Dobbin, E. & I. Blake, J. Huske & Son, Jno. C. Latta, A. Bailey, Joseph Baker, Lewis Brown, D. Sutherland, A. Kimball, and D. O'Hanlon.

The Steamer Henrietta arrived last evening with a heavy freight of Goods, chiefly for Merchants in the interior. We regret that we could not obtain a list of the consignees in time for to-day's paper.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 23.

Brigs, Damon from N. York, Export from Boston. Schrs., Nile from Boston, Alice from Jamaica, Branch from New York, William Henry from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 10 a 10 75. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

Fayetteville Factory Mould

CANDLES,

Sold only by
W. S. LATTA,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. HORN, and
N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. §30-8w.§

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.

April 30. 30tf.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.

April 30, 1833. 30tf.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c. viz.

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also,*
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article, and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by
L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

Notice.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber, about the 21st instant, an indented Apprentice, to the Tailoring Business, named EDWARD JARROTT, aged 17 years. It is supposed that he has made for Darlington or Marlborough, S. C.—All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.
DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, 29th April, 1833 30tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Humboldt's Travels, being No. 54 of the Family Library; Life of a Sailor; Characteristics of Women; Rights of Women; Italian Exile; Uncle Philip's Conversations about Natural History, being vol. 6, of the Boys and Girl's Library; Ladies' Medical Guide; Cecil's Works; Benjamin's Architect; Chitty's Pleadings, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

April 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Aley Woodruff, Stephen Crump and his wife Delilah, Jonathan Wilkinson and Martha his wife,
vs.
Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, and Blount M. Wood and Frances his wife.

Petition for the sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, Blount M. Wood and Frances his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the said Matthew Parham and the rest of the above mentioned Defendants, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or that the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard exparte.

Witness, *James L. Gaines*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lawrenceville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1833, and of the A. I. the 57th
[30-6t.] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

SELECTIONS,

From the fascinating "Romance and Reality," of the captivating Miss L. E. L.

"Vanity is like those chemical essences whose only existence is when called into being by the action of some opposite influence."

"Marriage is like money—seem to want it, and you never get it."

"We have heard of the solitude of the wide ocean, of the sandy desert, of the pathless forest, but, for a real, thorough, and entire knowledge, far beyond Zimmerman's, of the pleasure of solitude, commend us to a young Damsel doomed to a sofa and female society, while quadrille after quadrille is formed in her sight, and the waltzes go round, like stars with whose motions we have nothing to do."

"What a foundation mortified vanity is for philosophy."

"The ridiculous is memory's most adhesive plaster."

"Repentance is a one-faced Janus, ever looking to the past."

"The tree forced into unnatural luxuriance of blossom, bears them and dies."

"Knowledge is much like dust—it sticks to one, one does not know how."

"There is nothing people are so much ashamed of as truth."

"Ah! love and youth are delightful things, before the one is chilled, and the other darkened by those after-days, each of which brings with it some dull or sad lesson! When we learn, that, though disappointment is misery, fruition is but weariness; and that happiness is like the statue of Isis, whose veil no mortal ever raised."

"Mortifications are more frequent than wants."

"Plain truth is like a plain face, not very attractive."

"Hearts are very much like glasses—if they do not break with the first ring, they usually last a considerable time."

Old David Crockett, well known as a monstrous great man among wild-cats, is again a candidate for congress in his old district. We hope Crockett and Jack Randolph will get opposite seats in the House, that they may have a fair chance. Lately we saw it stated that Mr. Randolph looked Mr. Webster to death in the Senate: and it is well recollected that Crockett actually killed a tiger in his cage at a menagerie in Washington just before the expiration of his last term. Let these sharp lookers once bring their sights to a focus, and then forked lightning and deep toned thunders must fill the corrupted atmosphere at Washington with sounds more dreadful than the quailings of Daniel Webster. Query. Which will stand the most thunder?

"If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome wife; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance."

Reading, Penn. April 16.

We happened to be present, a day or two since, when one of our farmers received the handsome sum of $184 67 for the article of Butter alone, being the proceeds of one year's sale to one person, one of our hotel keepers. Within the last 18 years, the same tavern keeper has paid the same farmer, more than $5,000 for butter and eggs alone. It is perhaps needless to say that the farmer is rich, industrious and honest, and may perhaps deal with his friend 18 years longer. He lives in Maidencreek township, and the article from his dairy is of the most delicious kind.—*Times.*

"Sure Enough."—We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin, who was being tried before Justice Whiteman the other day. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" said the clerk. "And what the divil are you put there for but to find out?" replied Pat.—*Paul Pry.*

Paying a man in his own coin. The Washington *Globe* contains some doggerel verses abusive of Ex-President Adams, author of Dermot M'Morrough.

Hot Rolls.—A duel is said to have been fought in England, in which *bread* bullets, rolled in black lead powder were used. After three shots both parties had their *fill*, and parted satisfied.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a nose placed in the middle of the face?

Because it's the Scenter!

Why is Cholera like Peppermint?

Because it's a great Stomach ache. (Stom-achic.)

Why are pictures like the most delicate ducks?

Because they have both canvass backs!

Why is it nearly fatal to fall down a well?

Because you are pretty sure to "kick the bucket."

What one word contains all the needful particulars of a Ball Ticket?

At-ten-dance!

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduty, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He akes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a plendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards, Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (12tf.) H. H.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d t o 20d, just received and for,sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15 15-tf

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20. 7tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

BONNETS and HATS.

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov 13 6tf

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6 5-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,

Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers, FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
80 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf]

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, just received and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 12, 1833. 23tf.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale
THO. SANDFORD.

February 11.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Person and Gillespie street, where may at all times, a general and well selected

Boots and Shoes

Fresh and direct from the Manufacturing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, particularly for the town trade, which will be sold Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country also do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and will be reduced. By strict attention to business, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and Slippers,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Slippers,
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and coarse,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish, 30,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap,
A few boxes perfumed Shaving Soap,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 and 12,
No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper,

L. R. B.

Fayetteville, March 2. 30, 183

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG of the following description, marked as follows: black back, white belly and legs, tail tipped with white, half ring on each flank, white specks over his eyes, and a small white spot on the end of his right ear. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring the said Dog, or give information, so that I get him again, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.

JNO. WA

February 26.

JUST RECEIVED

By Steamboat Henrietta,

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD.

March 25.

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, for sale low on consignment and for sale low at the corner of Market square and Gillespie street.

L. R. B.

March 15.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, just received and for sale expressly for family use, for sale by

A. [illegible]

A List of Lands

TO be sold for Taxes, on Tuesday in the first Monday of May, 1833:

100 acres unlisted, on Stoney Run, the property of Wilson Johnson,
77 do. on Cedar Creek, Green Bo[illegible]
1 House and Lot, South East of the Court House Square, Ann Sa[illegible] 1830, Ann Rankin *for 1831*,
1 do South side of Hay Street, M Johnson's,
1 do. Rowan Street, Elizabeth [illegible] for 1830 and 1831,
93 acres, Thos. Richardson, join[illegible] ister, for 1830 and 1831,
430 do. Martin Clark, West side [illegible]

JOHN

Late Sheriff of Cumberland.

March 26.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool Salt,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Whiskey,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WI[illegible]

January 11, 1833.

Printing Office for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington. They consist of upwards of [illegible] founts of type, from Brevier to eight line, for excellent press; flowers, rules, leads, &c. &c., with appurtenances complete for doing on the business. They are all [illegible] and some of the type is but little worn.

The paper at present issued from the Office is as good a patronage as any ever offered in the place. To a person of industrious habits and well acquainted with the business, and desirous of residing in this section of country, a desirable opportunity is now offered. A wish to engage in other business elsewhere, alone induces the present proprietor to dispose of the establishment.

The whole, if speedily applied for, will be sold a bargain.

GEO. HOU[illegible]

Washington, N C., March 29, 18[illegible]

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just now receiving his Spring and Summer

Assortment of GOODS.

Selected from the latest importations in New York.

His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and will be given as far as quality and price will admit.

WILLIAM S[illegible]

April 8, 1833.

FURNITURE.

Just received by Steam Boat from

1 HANDSOME *MAHOGANY* [illegible] And a few dozen Flagg bottom CHAIRS,

For sale by
L. R. B[illegible]

April 8, 1833.

Bark Wanted.

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, [illegible] cords of OAK BARK. The highest price in cash will be given.

KYLE & [illegible]

Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.